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## **INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES**

**Introduction.** Over the past decades, terrorism has undoubtedly overcome one of the most dangerous problems of humanity. In the middle of the XX century terrorism was considered a local phenomenon, but at the end of the century it had captured most of the world. Now, there is almost no place left on Earth where terrorism is not infiltrated. Terrorist acts took place on every continent. Of course, not all countries have committed acts of international terrorism, but this does not diminish the danger of the phenomenon itself. The more cartography of national terrorism is spreading, the greater is the threat of its transformation into an international one. The problem of international terrorism represents a real threat to the world's planetary scale. Terrorism is among the most dangerous and hard-to-forecast phenomena of modernity, which is becoming increasingly diverse in forms and threatening scales.

**Review of recent publications.** The analysis of the causes and conditions of the terrorism emergence, the general characteristics of some of them, the administrative-legal and international-legal aspects of this issue became the subject of the study of such scholars as V. Zagladin [3], V. Lipkan [5], O. Solovyov [9] and oth.. A deep analysis of the causes of the emergence and growth of modern terrorism has been carried out by some foreign scholars: R. Johnson [1], D. Meyeriec and Th. Grisin [2].

**The objective of the paper** is to find out and analyze the causes of the emergence of international terrorism and highlight its negative consequences.

**Results of the research.** Political, ethnic, extremist groups carry out acts of terrorism almost every day. Terrorists' purposes may be different: religious, political, economic, etc. According to M. Kapitonenko, a significant structural factor contributing to the spread of terrorism was the lack of regulatory means in the international system. Multipolar systems generally require more interaction of elements for stability, since their structure does not predetermine the mutual obligations of the states. In some subsystems of the post-bipolar system, such cooperation was clearly not enough to maintain a high level of stability. But general destabilization provoked the use by the parties of their own competitive force advantages, which for some countries became international terrorism [4].

There are several circumstances that contribute to the emergence and spread of terrorism, the basic one is the corresponding socio-political and economic environment in the state. Among the main economic causes of international terrorism L. Mykhailyshyn highlights the following:

- the processes of capital internationalization, the structural adjustment of the economic systems of the developing countries, the change in their place in the system of capitalist economic activity as a result of the decolonization process, which contributed to the formation of national liberation movements, including the terrorist tendencies;

- globalization of the political and economic activity of transnational corporations (TNC), which in some cases targeted the organization of terrorist groups, which, in particular, specialized in protecting the interests of monopolies;

- uniformity of development of individual countries, which predetermined their division into "strong" and "weak", as a result of which increased the role of nationalism and religious fundamentalism in international life [6].

One of the most urgent reasons for the emergence of terrorism in the XXI century is the religious motive itself. Namely, the spread, the growing influence and authority of Islam in its politicized, radical form. Distribution not only in countries traditionally committed to Muslim values, but also around the world. The activation of radical Islamists, the emergence of new supporters in the West contributed to the spread of terrorist attacks. Only in recent years, about a thousand Europeans left to fight on the bosom of the "Islamic State" or the "Front of Al-Nusra" [8]. And most importantly, many of them return to Europe, continue terrorist activities and spread Jihadist ideology to the Muslim population in European cities.

Terrorist violent acts related to the abduction, capture, killing of innocent people or the threat to their lives and health. Terrorism associated with the destruction or threat of destruction of important economic objects, life support systems, the use or threat of the use of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction. Terrorists can change the social atmosphere, sow fear, uncertainty, distrust of power structures. In connection with this, modern terrorism can be considered as a way of informational and psychological influence in order to manage society. But the most important thing is that terrorist acts most often bring massive human sacrifices, cause the destruction of material and spiritual values that are not replenished by time, erupt hostility between states, provoke wars, inequities and hatred between social and national groups, which sometimes can not be overcome for a lifetime of a complete generation

Terrorist acts have a negative impact on a range of economic spheres and systems in the short, medium and long-term. As a result of a major terrorist attack, the investment scheme changes – the volume of private investment is reduced, while the volume of public investment, on the contrary, increases (for example, because the state hires additional security personnel and increases the number of armed forces [7].

**Conclusion.** International terrorism has become one of the most acute problems and threats to the world community at the beginning of the XXI century, and as facts show, terrorism is globalizing, there is a tendency to increase terrorist manifestations

around the world. In order to neutralize and minimize the possible consequences of the terrorist activity of the state, it must constantly develop the capacity to respond to this threat that requires significant material and financial resources. It is important to eliminate the reasons for the formation of conflict potential in society as a breeding ground for the spread of extremist views and terrorism. Terrorism is a phenomenon that has no geographic boundaries and poses a danger not only for individual countries, but also doubts the sustainability of international law and its ability to withstand the challenges of international terrorist organizations and quasi-state entities that claim to play an independent role in the system of international affairs.

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## **INTERNET AND ITS IMPACT ON THE POLITICAL PROCESS IN UKRAINE**

**Introduction.** The current political process in Ukraine, and the recent election of the President of Ukraine proves that society is now divided into two types: those, who seek change for themselves and those, who seek change for the state. Both camps can be attributed to the corresponding political science traditions. The first comes from the theory of the Aristotle, which posed the question: which political regime is appropriate for the nature of man and serves their personal good. The second one is from Machiavelli's theory, who formulated it as follows: Is the political system effective for governing the state as a whole and meeting the needs of society in particular? The difference between these theories in the Ukrainian reality creates a large area for the implementation of various political decisions.